

laes, of which it is the cap, in an extensive plain near the Francis canal, uniting the Danube and the Theiss, 118 m. S. by E. Pesth. Pop. 23,580 in 1857. Zombor has several fine buildings, including a co. hall, town-house, several churches, barracks, and the government offices. Here, also, is a Greek ecclesiastical seminary, and a Roman Cath. high school, with some silk manufactures, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, and cattle.

ZUG, a canton, lake, and town of Switzerland, in the central part of the Confed. The canton, which is the smallest in Switzerland, is enclosed between the ter. of Zurich on the N., Schwytz on the E. and S., and a small part of Lucerne and Aargau on the W.; from which last it is separated by the Reuss. Area, 85 sq. m.; a considerable part of which is occupied by the Lakes of Zug and Egeri. Pop. 19,667 in 1860. Except a small plain to the N. of Zug, the surface is wholly mountainous, but the mountains do not rise to any great elevation; the highest, the Rossberg, on the S. border, being little more than 5,000 ft. above the sea. Principal rivers, Reuss, Sihl, which forms the NE. boundary, and Lortz, which brings the waters of the Egeri lake into that of Zug, and forms also the outlet of the latter towards the Reuss. The Lake of Zug, principally comprised in this canton, but partly in that of Schwytz, and intermediate in situation, as in character, between the Lakes of Zurich and Lucerne, is about 8½ m. in length, N. to S., by 3 m. in its greatest breadth. Its area has been estimated at about 10 sq. m., and the height of its surface above the level of the sea, at 1,385 Eng. ft. Its waters are of a very dark blue colour; and though near the town of Zug, its depth appears to be only about 200 ft.; at its S. extremity it is said to exceed 1,200 ft.

The banks of the Lake of Zug are well cultivated, richly wooded, and in general sloping, except on the S. and SW. sides, where the Righi and Rossberg rise abruptly from the water's edge. The lake abounds with fish, the taking of which forms an important occupation of the inhabs. of its vicinity. Some indifferent wine, with cider, are made, and considerable quantities of apples and other fruits are grown for exportation; but the principal employment of the pop. is cattle breeding. A few silk and cotton fabrics are woven, cotton yarn is spun, and at Zug, Cham, and Baar are some tanneries and paper-mills; but the manufactures of the canton are comparatively insignificant. The government is strictly democratic. The cantonal council is composed of 54 deputies, elected for two years by all the male citizens of the canton above the age of 19 years, who are not bankrupt, pauper, or under penal condemnation. This council exercises all the ordinary administrative functions. The legislative power is exercised by the *triple council*, composed of the cantonal council and two additional mems. for each deputy, chosen, like the deputies, triennially by the communes. The general assembly meets annually in May: its *landammann* or president being taken alternately from the two circles into which the canton is divided. The deputies are paid for their services, at such rates as can be afforded by the communes which send them. The chief criminal tribunal consists of 25 mems., and the ordinary civil tribunal of 6 assessors and the *statshalle*: the latter becomes a final court of appeal by the addition of 6 mems. chosen annually by the cantonal council. Civil causes below the amount of 12 francs, misdemeanours, and other matters of minor importance, are decided by the communal assemblies and tribunals. There is no tax of any kind in the canton. The public expenditure of the canton amounted to 160,000 francs, or 1,610l.

ZURICH (CANTON OF)

in 1862. Zug furnishes a contingent of 250 men to the army of the Swiss Confed.

Zug, the cap., on the NE. side of the lake of the same name, 15 m. S. Zurich, on the railway from Zurich to Lucerne, had 3,854 inhabitants in 1860. The town is pleasantly situated, and has several good churches, to one of which is attached a curious *golytha*, containing many hundreds of skulls, each labelled with the name of its original possessor.

The people of this canton are of a German stock, and for the most part similar to those of Schwytz, though less ignorant and superstitious. They are all Roman Catholics.

ZURICH (CANTON OF), a canton of Switzerland, ranking second in the Confederation, and being superior also in pop. and importance to most of the other cantons. It extends between lat. 47° 10' and 47° 40' N., and long. 8° 20' and 10° E.; having E. Thurgau and St. Gall, S. the Lake of Zurich and the cant. Zug, W. Aargau, and N. Schaffhausen and Baden, from which it is partly separated by the Rhine. Length, N. and S., about 30 m.; greatest breadth, 25 m. Area, 685 sq. m. Pop. 267,611 in 1860; the inhabs. are nearly all Protestants. Surface generally undulating; and, though picturesque, it presents none of those grand natural features which arrest the traveller's attention in the cantons further S. Several mountain, or rather hill ranges, enter Zurich, but the highest summit, the Hölpli, near the E. border, scarcely rises to 3,800 ft. above the sea. After the Rhine, the principal rivers are its tributaries, the Linmat, which drains the lake of Zurich, Thur, Töss, and Sihl, with the Reuss forming a part of the W. border. Of these, however, only the Linmat is navigable. The Greiften, famous for its fine eels, and several smaller lakes, are in this canton. Climate mild; the mean annual temp. at Zurich is about 48½° Fahr. Nowhere in the canton is the ground perpetually covered with snow; and the soil is in general productive. Agriculture is perhaps better conducted in this than in most other parts of Switzerland; manuring is well understood; and irrigation is successfully practised. An English traveller says 'Anywhere in the neighbourhood of Zurich, one is struck with the extraordinary industry of the inhabs.; and if we learn that a proprietor here has a return of 10 per cent., we are inclined to say, "he deserves it." It is impossible to look at a field, a garden, a hedge, scarcely even a tree, a flower, or a vegetable, without perceiving proofs of the extreme care and industry that are bestowed upon the cultivation of the soil. If, for example, a path leads through, or by the side of a field of grain, the corn is not, as in England, permitted to hang over the path; but is everywhere bounded by a fence. If you look into a field towards evening, where there are large beds of cauliflower or cabbage you will find that every single plant has been watered. In the gardens, which, around Zurich, are extremely large, the most punctilious care is evinced in regard to the culture of every product.'

The labouring classes in this canton are almost universally proprietors of the small farms and cottages which they cultivate and inhabit. The corn grown is insufficient for the pop., but great quantities of fruit and garden vegetables are raised. The vine is generally cultivated. But though improved the wine is still very inferior. The pasture lands are not extensive; and no great quantities of farm stock are reared; a very large breed of cattle is however produced by a cross between those of this canton and those of Schwytz. Some iron, coal, and salt, are met with; but mining industry is not of much consequence.